Wennmented with Eth Teeth a single One of Which is U orth the Price of a Post

There is a very erroneous impreszion abroad that the women of the tepees care very little for dress, for they are merely dowdy, unclean Brudges, smelling of rum, and wearing a wiled blanket wound tightly about their high in lieu of something better, and that their claims to personal beaumy are something meagre. Like most of the impressions scattered broadcast by sensational space writers in regard to the much maligned red man, this one is absolutely false, writes Florence. B Crawford in Country Gentleman! It is true the older and uglier squaws are the camp drudges to a cortain extent, but as to the young maldens of the tepecs, that's another story! They are comely and they dress magnificently on occasion. Their beauty is of that vivid, lithe-limbed, vigorous type found alone in the forest people. Among the Kiowa Indians are many exceedingly handsome young squaws, and as to their gala-day dress, no paleface queen of fashion wears costlier or more picturesque robes than does the supported daughter of "poor Lo."

Consider the dress worm by the young Kiowa woman as a typical exminple of the gorgeous "squaw dresses" found among the better class of the blanket Indians It is valued at \$1,400 -a conservative estimate—though its proud owner would not part with it for all the gold a paleface might be tempted to offer, first, because she is truly feminine, though a heathen, and Is aware of the fact that, it is vastly becoming, endowing her with a wild, romantic charm, all her own; then, the robe is a treasured heirloom handed down from mother to daughter through many generations. All the young women of her family have worn It as a bridal robe believing luck atfended them thus attired. A famous "squaw dress" of this description that had been in one of the Chevenne famfly for 127 years and was ornamented with 1,024 alk teels, served as the wedding dress for over 40 Chevenne squawsplant sad to tell poverty compelled its last red-kinned owner to sell it to a paleface curio dealer for

word these medical on the reductions. paleface maiden asks, doubtingly, visfons of rustling silk and old point and seed pearls fligging through her brain. "Buckskin!" is the startling answer Iter such buckskin!--tanned and Sainessed only as an expert redskin can' do it by tedious and repeated scraming with bits of bone and shell, a process handed down as well as the robe itself. and rendering the buckskin as soft and pliant as the most seductive chamois issin. But buckskin, though not easy: to obtain, is not alone accountable for the high value put upon these square the secret of its costliness has in the trimming, which consists of row upon row of ivory ell teeth sewed a ross the front of the lause bodice of this peroliar one-pie e garment, as well as upon the flowing sleeves, which are nguelly an extension of the bodies from the neck. The skirt is painfully scant and is profusely trimmed with heary 2 uckskin frame and colored-head emin themselves, their exquisite rainbows. hued embrosdary done in bendwork. rivaling the elictersh because garam

> in beauty, if not an value The elk teeth that form she aremming of these wonderful squaw dresses. are as valuable as the seed pearls embroidered meen the satin wedding: gown of the paleface bride, realify & 11. ing at from \$1 to \$10 each. In the goodold days ell, teeth were not name so difficult to obtain, and it required a a good handful to purchase a page; today, owing to the rapid extraction of the ellipse one fine both alone represents. the value of an ordinary Indian pony. Some of these costly ivories are handed down as rehes, and hear the mark of some great chief long since give to the happy hunting grounds. Hence they are prized more highly than jewels or gold. Thus it is that the Kinwa belie's robe is so valuable. The number of elk tooth upon it sets the waite.. Many of there do not have elk teeth sewed across the sleeves, and only three or four rows upon the bod-

These squaw dresses are seen in the most delicate times white of course, predominating, though primrose yellow sea green and deep cream are favorite colors. These this are obfained from dies extracted from bank and roots and boths. When the much. Databed down tobe a quire, freshemag. R tow coat of dye is gone, enabled no the absorbent buckskin by the patient functional some best old square who is AB adeat in the eggent customs and The facts of her box me an essors. The yourge et termion appear indiffer auto the extensions of the office the mid-white the prompt copying FO TO THE STORES OF HIS STORES STORE HOW. Testory will have to edy on organic materials the presence of the end have been a set The bis of and some property persons.

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GDD TROLLEY LINES.

Some Have Sprinklers on the Cars.
Others Give People Time to
Get On and Off.

"The trolley car is everywhere now," said a man just back from his vacation, reports the New York Sun, "and among other things it is sprinkling through the country a new line of hardy, resolute men in the shape of the motormen.

"Handling the power they do, and using the most modern of mechanical appliances, the motormen, everywhere, come quickly to be modern themselves. In the New England city to which I particularly refer the motormen all had the cool, self-contained, easy, and at the same time quick readiness of their

They were metropolitan, distinctly, and the business has made them so; and there are men like this now scattered all over the country, hardy and efficient men, who, in a way, might be said to be inland what the stordy fisheemen are along the shore. They are a capable

and up-to-date lot, the motormen.
"In the same New England city I saw
one wrinkle in trolley car running that
was new to me. It had to do with making an open car usable after a storm."

We had had there a tremendous, driving rainstorm, and all the seats in this car were filled with shallow pools of water, so that nobody could sit on them. People, as they got aboard, all stood up, and held on to the back of the seat in front.

But then the conductor walked along the footboard of the car and reversed all the seats, thus giving every passenger. If not a seat to sit in, at least the back of one to sit on, or to lean against, if he wished. A simple thing, but a good thing. It may be as old as the hills, but I never saw it done before.

"On all the lines I rode on in that city they gave everybody time to get on and off the cars, and the people commonly took their time, and the conductors didn't seem to be a bit worried by this; but they made up the time thus. Tost by running like the old scratch between stops. They know how to run trolley cars, in fact, many of these motormen are beautiful runners, handling their cars with a precision and smoothness that no New York motorman could excel, and they unshackle on very slight.

A thing that always so med interesting was the trolley sprinkler. The water was put on the road through perforations in a long pipe swung out from the side of the car, forward, like the spinnaker boom on a big yacht.

They can sprinkle over a very wide sweep with this boom swung out at a right angle; or by trimming in the boom they can sprinkle a strip not so wide

"The sprinkler is run rapidly, so as not to waste water in drenching a street. It is run so fast that the dust of the street is beaten up and driven ahead of the falling water all the time. To see a trolley sprinkler rushing along a broad street, with its sprinkling boom out and water pouring from it in a thin, wide waterfall of uniform height, like a sheet of water falling over a dam, and with a cloud of dust constantly rising before it. like the spray before falling water, is to see something sure to interest any, man to whom it is new; it interests me, in fact, just as much now as ever."

COUNTRY TOWN TRAIT.

Chicagonus Still Love to Linger at the Stations and See the Tentos Come In.

That in Chicago there is to be found a costom which by common consent come to have been considered for all time an immissible asset of small towns may surprise some people, but it won't surprise trainmen or persons who have run h business an any of the Chicago radroud stations, says the Tribuae.

For all of these people know that there is a class in Chicago, a large class, that gets much enjoyment out "seeing the trains come in" and trains the trains come in " and trains to the trains come in "..."

Anyone who has traveled knows that when a strain whisks by a small station there are always a few idlers sitting on the baggage tracks or leaning against the station door, and if the observers have ever lived in the country they know that "Isseing the flyer go through" or "going down to the station to see the five o'clock get by" is part of the day's work for many peo-

No trains go-straight through Cklcago, but quite a tex trains leave here and arrive here

Employees at the various stations say that they notice the same people comfigurations day, that these people never take extrain and never seem to meet anylood, who comes in on one.

Motion these train abservers are

Most of these train observers are mid to keed, and more to derive an immense on one of satisfaction from so ing the long trains roll into the train and dis junger their passenters.

Ther have a reactivities and are forence with a following the States, non-title to-seed them for more as a security men are controlled to the and of a light of more of a first or and of a light of a first or a first of more are the first with a first of the great at the first will also would be the greatest

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A MORTGAGED CITY.

Wismar, on the Baltic Sea, Pawned
a Hundred Years Ago.

Swedos Relinquishes Claim and the City is teded to Emperor William — Why It Was Pledged.

By the action of the Swedish ribsdag the city of Wismar and the surrounding territory in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, has just been ceded to Emperor William. The city, which is one of the best seaports on the Baltic, and during the mitode ages was a powerful Hanse town, came under Swedish dominion through the Westphalian peace in 1648—in 1863 the city was piedged to Meckiculary for 190 years. Sweden receiving some \$2,000,000,

says the New York Times.

The hundred years morigage period came to a close on June 26, but the formal ression was not to take place must August 19. The occasion will be Manalized by great festivities in the old city, which for the first time after more than 250 years will be in the full enjoyment of her ancient rights and privileges. The claim of Sweden, while only of a contingent nature, has caused much confusion and difficulty. On account of it Wismar has been without representation in the diet, and Emperor William himself has been compelled to issue all edicts having reference to Wismar in the name of a foreign monarch, the king of Sweden. Many legal entanglements In connection with property titles and the record of deeds have also resulted from the peculiar eltuation.

Although Wismar was pledged with a right of renewal for another hundred years, there has been no thought of evertaking advantage of this proviso. With the interest which has accrued the sum necessary to redeem the city is far in excess of any amount the Swedish treasury would be in a position to disburse at the present time, especially for a possession from which no commercial or political advantage could be derived. There is no doubt that Emperor. William-had the renewal been seriously proposed -would have caused it to be abandoned by bringing pressure to bear which the little kingdom in the north weet to the fit more position to testat

The surrender of Wismar was theonditional and without consideration, although the action of the riksday was preceded by a heated deliate, in the course of which many propositions were made and voted down. One of these was to secure in exchange for the surrender certain concessions for Denmark in the territory lost in the Prussian war of 1864. This was purely sentimental and did not commend itself to the more practical members of the legislative body. Then a proposition was made with a view to having Germany make Wismar a free harbors for the entry of Swedish products, but this was also negatived.

It goes beyond saying that the surrender has aroused a great deal of sentimental regret among all classes in Sweden. Wismar was the last of Sweden's foreign possessions, and vividly recalled to the patriot a great era in the history of the country of which every Swede is justly proud. The city was won through the Thirty Years' war, in which Swedish arms were carried to vetory against tremendous odds and for a disinterested purpose, and which ended by Sweden holding enough of German territory to be excited to three seats in the German diet.

But to offset this it is generally recornized that the generous action of the rd.Sdau has won grateful response all over Germany and served to coment more firmly already existing bonds of frondship. A deputation of citizens from Wisman is now visiting the Swedish capital as the nation's guests.

How Wismar came to be pledged is rather an interesting story. Gustavus Adolphus IV, a namesake of the king through whom the city was word believed that in a vision he had been futurated with the awful mussion of hunting down Napoleon, who at that time was terrorizing Europe. The Swelish treasury was empty, and, without consulting the rikada, he paying the city. It was primarily this act that caused him to be deposed and exiled through a peaceful coup dietat.

Fichaes of the Last Strike. An interesting aftermath of the coal famine last winter has recently come to light in the civil courts. Much of the business of these courts consists of what are known as landlord and tenant cases. In most of the disputes arising from broken leases the tenants have sought to justify themselves for moving out by claiming that there was a lack of steam hear during the cold t weather. The landfords invariably combated this restimony by claiming that there was no coul to be obtained at the time. Some of the landlords of the high grade apartment bouses where the leases represent a good deal of momes, made the mistake of acting heir engineers to corroborate them The engineers when cornered restition that they used only sufficient cost to seep the cold storage plants in the homes from frozing. These claus are pervisority and had they frozen upand the pipes burst the damage would have been about \$25000 it was duto this fait some that many of the best apartment a mass in the fre were left without anytheat at the No. Y. Tames

In one New York district the other day was a longshoreman who had whipped seven policemen in another court was a woman who had been accessed for bearing her forsband, another longshoreman. These two insidents ac to show that there are different kinds of joingshoremen, different kinds of policemen and different kinds of women in this world.—

NUIS AND FRUITS AS FOOD.

Experiments of Great Interest Have
Been Conducted at the Uni-

The experiments that were carried on last winter by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley for the purpose of discovering whether or not the so-called preservatives used on food products in this country are harmful are not the only experiments that have been carried on along dietarian lines in this country in the past two or three years. Prof. M. E. Jaffa, assistant professor of agriculture at the University of California, carried on a series of experiments among fruitarians, persons who live solely on fruit and nuts and fruit and nut products. These experiments were successful, and information of great value was obtained through them. states the Washington Star The department of agriculture has just published a pamphlet containing some of the data collected by Prof Jaffa and edited by him. He says:

"An investigation of the nutritive value of fruits, instituted by the office of experiment stations, was undertaken at the University of Canfornia in 1900-1901, and distaries of five fruitarians-two women and three children -were studied. At the same time with one of the children-a girl-a digestion experiment was made in which fruit and nuts constituted the entire diet. A study of the income and outgoof nitrogen and the estimation of the so-called metabolic nitrogen in the feces were included in the digestion experiment. The results showed in every case that though the diet had a low protein and energy value, the subjects were apparently in excellent health and had been so during the five to eight years they had been living in

this manner.

"Continuing the investigations on the nutritive value of fruits and nuts, it was deemed advisable to extend the work to include, in admitton to women and children previously studied, subjects whose lives and habits differed considerably from those of the earlier investigation. Accordingly four men were selected, two being past middle age, and two joung men, university students. The elder, men had been more or less strict vegetarians and fruitarians for years. One of the young

frequency description of the second to the ordi-

nam mixed diet: "Although it is undoubtedly advisable to wait until more data have been gathered before making definite statements regarding the digestibility of different truits and nuts, enough work has been done to show that they are quite thoroughly digested and have a much higher nutritive value than is popularly attributed to them. In view of this it is certainly an error to consider nuts as an accessory to an aiready heavy meal and to regard fruit merely as something of value for its pleasant flavor or for its hygienic or medicinal virtues

medicinal virtues

"As shown by their composition and digestibility, both trust and nots can be favorably compared with other and more common foods. As sources of carbohydrates, fruits at ordinary prices are not expensive, and as sources of protein and fat, nots at usual prices are reasonable."

RELIGION OF TURKS.

Occidental Skepticism is Creeping in and Affecting the Factorsers of Islam.

With regar, to the Turks, it was recentry stated as the result of his observations by Paul Markonfouth that a revolution is being wromen in their social ideas by the agency of the French novel. Mr. Peacs, resident in Constantinople, writes in his recent work that "Islam has spent ripch of its original force, beranse doubt as to itselliving origin has entered into the hear's of its ablest members," says the National Review. "Those amongsthem who have been seen of have otherwise learned the results of Christian civilization, instinctively, and almost unconsciously, judge the two religions by their truits. Such men either become entirely neglectful of the ceremonious duties which their religion Imposes, or, if they profess to have become more intent in their religious convictions. than before, perform their ceremonies with a subconsciousness that their religion is not better than that of the unbelievers. Nor do the studies in astronomy, medicine, geology and other modern sciences fail to implant a similar and even a greater amount of skepticism in the Mohanimenan than they have done in the Christian mind. While visits to foreign countries and scientific studies are undertaken by few their influence

as a leaven is great." In Egypt the intellectual headquarcore of Islam, it is well known that the official class under French, rather than English it fluence, is largely unbelieving. That the regiment even of the common people, suffers a chill is very probable. When I was staying some years ago, with an English are incologist in the desert. only one organic his farme sauk of work-men performed his prayers at a the rest mocked him. This struck me since I had up till then supposed that for a man to be macked by those who profess the same religion for performing duties of the religion was a phenomenon peruliar-In Christian.

Makers of Calenders. Now a managed year when the

massers of calendars are may. Most of the big lithograph firms are up to their eyes in work, for the business of making calendars is a growing one. Many of the big becarance confipanies put out from 3,000 feet to 4,000 min annually, and it is said that one patent medicine firm alone distributed 7,000,000 last year. A conservative estimate places the number of 1900 calendars made in the United States at a hundred million.

THE NURSES CHARM.

Something the Average Sick Man Is-

Envious Sisterhood Tries to Account for Attraction But Unsuccessfully—tood Matches Are Often Made.

An observer who has kept count both through the newspapers and by private statistics says that the trained norse stands head on the list of women who make good marriages through their business associations, that the private secretary comes next, with the professional housekeeper a little in her wake, that go vernesses and school-teachers appear to have a very slim chance, and that the saleswomen and women engaged in commercial callings bring up the end of the procession as regards the converting of employers into husbands, says he New York Sun

Occasionally an artist marries, his model, at chemist weds the assistant in his laboratory, or a dentist takes for his life partner the young woman when helps him to keep office. But till now the trained nurse has made more havod with the single blessedness of her employers than has any other order of working women. Various reasons are assigned for her success in this particular ficial.

ular field.
"It's the uniform," says one. "White is so becoming and gives a young woman such a look of spotless innocence. Besides the cap is very fetching and a wonderful help to a girl who has not pretty hair or who has not the knack of arranging it prettily."

"H's Lecause she appears when the victim is in a weak, helpless, impressionable condition. She helps him out of a physical hole, and natural gratitude serves to rivet his interest," says another

another

And a third holds that "it is because the nurse looks so radiantly healthy and capable shat she proves seductive to the man she is nursing, or in whose family she is nursing. She understands the laws of hygiene, is superior to nerves and is able to keep tranquii at all times when all others in the household are distraught and helpless—a picture to inclie any man's admiration."

forming her patients and her patients' uncles and fathers and brothers into bridegrooms with amazing facility. Even the nurse who is a professed man hater, and who declares that the only advantage in nursing men patients, is that they pay her better and hate no long hair to comb, will yeer around and suddenly annex some well-to-do patient for petter or for worse.

The apparently confirmed bachelor or the widower whom his address lieved sure to leave all his property them will succumb to the magic of the trained nurse before the interested have time to object.

And the nurse usually falls into good hands when she marries. It is as though fate would make amends for the drudgery-filled days of her probable in at the hospital, or recompense her for the weary, profracted vices, and forbideding duties? I the training school the hard known of the training school the got up to the \$\frac{1}{2}\$, a week and never-staying at-night stage. The air its of a certain training school read like the

"Myss E., thre-booking viri from Can Edg one with hest nurses we ever had married last mouth to a wealthy manufacturer up in Connecte at the was a virower of long standing and stipwent there to nurse his heighest, who lived wit 5.55m

mis P. rosy-checked fair-haired girl from lowa. She leaves us next week for Pitt-burg. The birderroom is a young follow she met while nor and his mother at Lakewood in the winter. He was summoned to the sale room fearing the worst and took to the pretty nurse at once. He is suchtly younger than she, but adores her, and the mother is ready to give her blessing.

"Miss N, good-looking brunette engaged to a rich business man in a southern city. He was brought to the hospital in a serious condition and she was one of his nurses through a long perfod of illness and convalescence. They will be married as soon as the house which he is having built after his own plans is finished.

"Miss W. a plump little nurse, who had a maternal, winning manner even when she first came to the school, has scored the best match of all. She has married a Boston' widower without children who has already settled much property on her besides giving her uniquended facilities for helping her own femily, who are living in Virginia and are paor."

The trained nurse may be said to be uncommonly successful in attaching hisbands worth the cetting and keeping and her chances of happiness are also othe average, because from the very nature of her position as a worsing woman she must be loved purely and solely for herself. And the men she attracts are of the steady going domestic type who love home and the simpler peasures.

Man and His Microbes.

Man, so service claims, is infested with corms from the time he is four hours old. We admit that we cannot explain why science allows us this four hours of germiesa grave at is tan another of the mysteries which science. deigns not to elucidate. Be that as " may, the normal adult has the abnormal number of 70 distinct species of microbes in his midst. The total copulation would probably be appalling if we knew it, but acience merely an nounces that there are but 70 species distributed as follows. Forty-five to the larger intestine, quite some few to the smaller, 30 to the stomach and 30 to the mouth!-Woman's Home Companion.

GOVERNMENTS IN TRADE.

Tobacco a State Mosepoly in Many.

1 suntries-Greece herps Salt

Trade to Reelf.

In Pornigal the government itself is a shopkeeper. It does not, it is true, deal in every article in ordinary daily use. But it holds a monopoly in a good many of them, including such widely dissimilar commodities as loaf sugar and pins, bicycles and tobacco.

Sometimes a government monopoly

Sometimes a government monopoly inflicts not only an inconvenience, but actual suffering, involving even danger to health on those subject to it, says Stray Stories.

A typical case in point is the sait monopoly of Greece. In Greece sait costs anywhere from four to ten cents a pound, according to the quality and the locality where it is vended. The peakints often cannot afford

even the former sum, so they go with-

out and sickness is the result, intensi-

fling in its turn the poverty flow was its original though induced course.

Sometimes they die shallow pans in the sand by the seashers and allow the ride to fill them.

Afterward the blazing sun dries up the water, and a thin coating of coarse and inferior saif is left. This they carefully scrape together. But it is illegal of course, and hundreds of prosecutions, followed by imprisonments, constitute the regular and inevitable sequel

The Greek government also possesses a monopoly in the trade in petroleum, matches, playing cards and cigarette papers, but comparatively little opposition is excited by any of these.

Petroleum is a monopoly of the Spanish government, and salt used to be But the latter impost was so hitterly resented that the peasantry in whose districts rose in arms against 1: 6

The sector civil war imminent, the government rive in, and in place of creating a state "corner" in sait, degrees themselves sule makers and sell-cre of conpowder

ore of composed or This latter monopoly still exists. The rempowder sold in virtue of it in the rowns is first-gate in quality, although exerting in price. If the in the remote provinces, and especially in those provinces, known or suspected to be received with "Captum", the reserve

largely charcoal.

The presidents of Colombia have

long afrogated to the meetives the right to supply, ice, among other things, to; the inhabitants of that tirbulant little republic.

So, when a town or a district rebels,

or a province refuses to pay its taxes, the government, instead of sending troops to the disaffected region, simply of the Thing quekly brings the inhabitants to reason

Tobacco is a government monopoly in Italy, Austria. France and Japan In the latter country the rules regarding its sale and manufacture are particularly stringer. All tobacco leaf grown in the country has tobe delivered to the covernment at a fixed rate, so it is then result to the manufacturers are another rate, and that, of cours an enhanced one, will is also fixed by the government.

The grain further larguages to itself the grain further larguages to itself the area new ited to make a cultivarien, and even to order the decreasy of the dec

Compaying and matched constitute to openies of the Chinese assemblent of gets very little out et either of the configuration existing and manage of the configuration existing and minutes them. In France on the other hand, the match memorals because of hereafter

bringing in every year a very substantial addition to the nation's revenue it ought to for the matches it places upon the market are probably the worst and dearest in the whole world. Come Rich's president is said to make a indical position is said to his state rum trust. The rum sold is surfle as would eat rat holes through the holler plates of an Atlantic liner, but the natives seem to thrive on it and grow fat.

Even worse is that forsted by the Portuguese government on the negmes inhabising their African possessions it has been described by one of their own consuls as "a raw spirit 170 to the degrees over proof," and as "absolute; by poisenous to Europeans." Nevertheless the blacks do not appear to be much the worse for it.

Vodia, the national beverage of Russia and all other drinks except wine heer, porter and mead, have been decreed the monopoly of the state. In each province the government has, established spirit stores of its own, and distributes its own brandy and will say, put up in its own bottles or are ready for consumption, and scaled with its own seal.

Story of a Relie For many years Loo XIII concerted

re . - of the saints, and in time sucexpect in accumulating a goody burns her. On one organion he expressed a desir to obtain a portion of the skeleton of St Martial which had long recorpies an isomered position in the catheoral at Limones, but the canons of the cathedral paid no bood to it and when he a little taler formally ordered them to send him a portion of the skeleton, their answer, was a cort refusa! The pope was parurally d. bleased and the canons would certain-By have heard further from him had not the bishop of Limmes opportunely interfered. He told the canons that they could well affind to let his boliness have one of St. Martial's teeth, and he wrote to Rome and suggested this compremise to the pape. The fatter accepted. the offer, and at once instructed a nored. 🔪 gent, it to go to famores and extract the tooth - Detrut Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS